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**SEALED TENDERS** will be received by the Undersecretary at 9 O'CLOCK A.M., of **THIS DAY,**  
the 24th instant, 1888,  
For the **CHARTER** of a **STEAMER**, to (Sail under Barron Flag) Capable of carrying from 1500 to 2000 Tons of Coal, and of Stowing, when Loaded, not less than 10 Knots an hour.  
**ENGAGEMENT:** One Month certain, or longer, if required by the Local Authorities.  
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.  
**W. H. LOBE,**  
Naval Storekeeper.  
**H. M. Naval Yard,**  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1888. [787]

**TO LET.**

**MARINE VILLA, KOWLOON, GARDEN**  
AND TENNIS LAWN. Possession from 1st May.  
Apply to  
**A. F. ALVES.**  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [804]

**TO LET.**

**A VALUABLE SHOP** in BANK BUILDINGS adjoining the Victoria Dispensary. Also **TWO ROOMS** on the 2nd Floor Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENCES, together or separately.  
Apply to  
**M. STEPHENS,**  
Selektor, 18 Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [805]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEKING."

Captain G. Haeremman, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HONGKONG 23rd April, 1885. BLEMMSEN & Co. [789]

FOR BANGKOK DIRECT.

THE SCOTCHISH ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer.

"DANUBE."

Captain J. Newton, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at TWO P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG. Agents.

HONGKONG, 24th April, 1885. [800]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND  
TAIWANFOO.

**T**HE Company's Chartered Steamship

"AMATISTA,"

Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at  
DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAURENCE & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1885. [800

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

**T**HE Steamship

"LOD OF THE ISLES."

Captain Falgate, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at  
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1885. [80

AUSTRALIAN MEAT DEPOT.

CATTLE KILLED AND DRESSED BY AN  
EXPERIENCED ENGLISH BUTCHER.

**M**R. JOHN KENNEDY will Open the  
SHOP, No. 33, Central Market, Eastern  
Avenue, on SATURDAY NEXT to supply  
the community with prime AUSTRALIAN  
BEEF.

	Business Hours from 6 A.M. to 1 P.M.	
	Orders until <b>FRIDAY EVENING</b> to be addressed to the	
	<b>HORSE REPOSITORY.</b>	
	Hongkong, 23rd April, 1885.	[7]
	<b>WANTED.</b>	
	<b>A FURNISHED ROOM, with BATH ROOM preferred.</b>	
	Address Care of Office of this Paper.	
	Hongkong, 23rd April, 1885.	[7]
	<b>SITUATION WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN with varied Business Experience, in the various Colonies, and good reference. Speaks and corresponds fluently in English, German, French, and Spanish.</b>	
	Address X.X.X.	
	Hongkong, 16th April, 1885.	[7]
	<b>WANTED.</b>	
	<b>A SITUATION by an active, intelligent YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH). Outposts pre-</b>	

Apply, by letter, to  
R.Q.P.  
Offices of this Paper  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1885.

**WANTED.—AN ENGLISH NUMBERER** or MATHS. GRAMMAR to take Charge of and Superintend the **WARDROBES** Two Boys, aged 5 and 3 years respectively. C who is over 30 and has had Charge of Children before would be preferred.  
Apply Personally at Daily Press Offices  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1885.

**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL AGENCY**

**JAMES WILSON**, late Principal of the College of Victoria, Wellington, N. Zealand, 8, Tabac. Court, London, long known as Agent for China Houses (having retired from the Firm which relinquishes the Commission Business) will happily correspond and transact business with any Firm desiring an Agent in England for the Purchase of EUROPEAN Goods or the Sale of CHINESE PRODUCE. Moderate

charges, long experience and promptness in the treatment of all cases. BELLEVILLE.  
**DR. CHATELAIN, London, S.E.**

**EPILEPSY.** Hysteria, Convulsions and all Nervous Diseases are radically cured by the use of **LAROTENNE'S** anti-nervous solution.

Chemist of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

This Mode of Treatment was experienced by **DR. CHATELAIN** at the central hospital of Diseases in his medical department; by **DR. FAUREL**; at **DR. BLANCHET'S** private hospital; member of the Academy and by **DR. RABIER**, member of both the Academy of Physicians and of the Academy of France.

These eminent Doctors have ascertained the constant and periodical decrease of the which are soon after radically cured.

This Preparation is combined with Sal Ammoniac and Oxid of Thyle.

Price of a Bottle for France, 20 fr.

The Treatment is never to be continued at three or six weeks at the utmost and 4 Bottles are sufficient.

General Depot: at **LAROTENNE'S**, Pl. Royale, CLEMONT-FERRAND (France) and all Chemists.











lured of what was a constant source of danger and discomfort.

53.—The receipts from patients in 1884 amounted to \$7,371.73. It was also received from the Board of Trade, and from the Police, in 1884 the receipts were \$3,412.22, of which \$1,826.25 was from the Board of Trade, and \$1,585.97 from the Police.

54.—The visitation of the Hospital by Justices of the Peace, in absence for some time past, is to be resumed at some future period. This will be a great advantage, as it will encourage the staff by showing that an interest is taken in their work, and it will also facilitate the remedy of defects in the Establishment.

55.—If I might make a suggestion to those responsible for the construction of the Civil Hospital, I would recommend the provision of a laundry forming part of the establishment. The soiled bedding and clothing is now sent to the goal and washed by the convicts, and the result is unsatisfactory.

56.—A hospital report should include something in the shape of scientific observation, and might be expected to contribute something towards a knowledge of the disease of the locality. This is out of question, however, with one of the best officers in charge of a general hospital of 80 beds, a small-pox hospital of 10 beds, and medical-legal work to perform as well.

With such difficulties to contend with, the administration has been described in its satisfactory manner. The year's work has been got through without any remarkable failure—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
C. J. W. MANNING, M.D., Superintendent.

Dr. Ph. B. C. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon.

### THE HONGKONG HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT FOR 1884.

The following report by the Harbour Master was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on Wednesday afternoon—

Harbour Department,  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1885.

SIR—I have the honour to forward the annual and natural account of the Harbour for the year ending the 31st December, 1884.

(Here follow tables of twenty-two tables.)

2.—These tables show a falling off in the whole trade of the Colony of 844 vessels and 134,430 tons.

3.—The following table of arrivals will show at a glance where the falling off is.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1883	23,373	4,593,731
1884	22,529	4,557,614
Decrease	844	35,117
1883	781	163,645
1884	740	151,510
Decrease	41	12,135
1883	3,012	3,215,539
1884	2,976	3,198,504
Decrease	36	17,035
1883	387	294,850
1884	374	229,400
Decrease	13	65,450

4.—The European sailing trade shows a continued decrease, but the trade in steamships has increased, by 48 per cent. in 1884, and the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

The most serious falling off is due to the trade in junks. This trade in the years 1880 and 1881 was steady, it had a sudden increase in 1882, and a slight increase in 1883. The trade is now about what it was in 1880 and 1881.

5.—The trade to Great Britain shows an increase, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest increase in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

6.—There is an increase of 10 per cent. in the trade to the Coast of China and Formosa, and a slight increase in 1883. The trade is now about what it was in 1880 and 1881.

7.—The trade to the East Indies shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

8.—The trade to the Straits Settlements and the Malay States shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

9.—The trade to the Philippines shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

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11.—The trade to the South Sea Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

12.—The trade to the Indian Archipelago shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

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14.—The trade to the West of Sunda shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

15.—The trade to the Bay of Bengal shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

16.—The trade to the Andaman Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

17.—The trade to the Nicobar Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

18.—The trade to the Lakshadweep Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

19.—The trade to the Maldives shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

20.—The trade to the Seychelles shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

21.—The trade to the Comoros shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

22.—The trade to the Mascareignes shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

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32.—The trade to the Egyptian Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

33.—The trade to the Syrian Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

34.—The trade to the Persian Gulf shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

35.—The trade to the Red Sea shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

36.—The trade to the Indian Ocean shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

37.—The trade to the Pacific Ocean shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

38.—The trade to the Atlantic Ocean shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

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an armed and well trained Police Force is of the highest importance.

To render, however, this force thoroughly efficient in its work, it is very important (as has been found in regard to the military), to practice such rapid firing at close quarters as would be necessary in the field, and in clearing the streets of the city.

For such practice the present allowance of ammunition at the rate of 50 rounds per man, is quite insufficient; and I strongly recommend, considering the value of the Police Force, and the importance of the defence of the Colony, that the annual allowance be increased to 150 rounds per man, and that the ammunition sent out through the Police, and ordered to be returned, be replaced by the Government, and retained for the Police, instead of the useless expense being incurred of returning it all to England as directed.—I have, &c.

W. G. CAMERON, Major-General, Commanding in Chief and Straits Settlements. His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Hongkong.

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have received the inspection report of the Shanghai Volunteers, who appear to be well equipped, and to have been very successful in their work of manumission; will your Excellency therefore permit the Municipal Council at Shanghai to purchase from this Colony the ammunition required, to the value of \$10,000, out of the sum of \$10,000 granted for the purpose?

W. G. CAMERON.

GOVERNOR SIR G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., TO MAJOR-GENERAL CAMERON, C.B.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1885.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and to state that your Excellency's testimony to the efficiency of the Civil Police in their work of manumission is very satisfactory to myself and to the Government of this Colony.

2.—With the advice of the Executive Council, I have authorised the increased allowance of 150 rounds per man, and I have directed the issue of the Martini-Henry Carbine Ammunition, recently sent out from home, looking to possible contingencies in the present critical state of public affairs, with the view to be in a position to meet the above, and other demands, such as those of the Hongkong Volunteers; and also of the Shanghai Volunteers (referred to in your letter).

3.—You state: "I understand that the arming of the Civil Police with the Martini-Henry Carbine, as also their military training, are entirely due to your Excellency; and I am sure that you will be very anxious to see the Police for the protection of the Colony in case of attack by an enemy, such as an armed and well-trained Police Force is of the highest importance."

4.—I will explain, for your information, what has taken place in this matter. Soon after my arrival in this Colony, I found that the Civil Office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who had been in the Colony since 1880, was then vacant, and was deemed to be unnecessary; when, after consultation with the Captain-Superintendent, and with the advice of the Executive Council, I determined to appoint a public officer with the view to be in a position to meet the above, and other demands, such as those of the Hongkong Volunteers; and also of the Shanghai Volunteers (referred to in your letter).

5.—As I have already said above, your Excellency's testimony to the efficiency of the Civil Police in their work of manumission is very satisfactory to myself and to the Government of this Colony.

6.—There is an increase of 10 per cent. in the trade to the Coast of China and Formosa, and a slight increase in 1883. The trade is now about what it was in 1880 and 1881.

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30.—The trade to the Turkish Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

31.—The trade to the Egyptian Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

32.—The trade to the Syrian Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

33.—The trade to the Persian Gulf shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

34.—The trade to the Red Sea shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

35.—The trade to the Indian Ocean shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

36.—The trade to the Pacific Ocean shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

37.—The trade to the Atlantic Ocean shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

38.—The trade to the Indian Archipelago shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

39.—The trade to the East of Sunda shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

40.—The trade to the West of Sunda shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

41.—The trade to the Bay of Bengal shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

42.—The trade to the Andaman Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

43.—The trade to the Nicobar Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in 1883.

44.—The trade to the Lakshadweep Islands shows a decrease, both by British and Foreign ships. This with Japan shows the largest decrease in the trade of the Colony, and is due to the fact that the number of vessels is 35 less than in